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steamship *Santanderino*, from Liverpool and Spanish ports, with 2 immigrants.

Respectfully,
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LUIS ESPIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Guantanamo, Cuba, during the month of September, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 2; number passed, 2.

LUIS ESPIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, October 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information, obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Plague.

ITALY.—During the night of September 23, 12 cases of a disease supposed to be bubonic plague were reported to the sanitary authorities at Naples. All the cases occurred among the laboring population at Punto Franco, and up to September 28 none had been recorded among the inhabitants of the city proper.

FRANCE.—According to a communication dated September 25, 2 of the crew of the steamer *Senegal* died in Marseilles of a disease suspected to be plague.

EGYPT.—During the period from September 13 to September 19, 8 plague cases and 6 deaths were recorded for the whole of Egypt, viz, 3 cases and 1 death in Alexandria, 3 cases and 2 deaths at Port Said, 3 cases and 2 deaths at Mit Gamr, and 1 case and 1 death in Benha.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—During the week ended August 30 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 5,420 new plague cases and 3,757 deaths—that is to say, 1,132 more cases and 720 more deaths than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay during the week ended August 31 there were 189 fresh cases and 228 deaths of plague. The number of deaths from suspected plague amounted to 179. Total number of deaths in the city from all causes, 907.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Although the colonial government, according to an official communication dated August 22, considers the plague epidemic as stamped out, there occurred, during the period from August 3 to August 10, 10 new plague cases and 12 deaths, and from August 10 to August 17, 4 cases and 5 deaths, and since then up to August 23, 2 cases and 2 deaths. All these cases were among the Chinese population. The permission has been granted to the Chinese, at their request, to place their dead in fatal plague cases in coffins according to Chinese rites and remove them from *Hongkong*.

MAURITIUS.—During the period from July 12 to August 1, 2 fresh plague cases and 2 deaths occurred on the island. No further case of plague was noted during the first week of August.

October 25, 1901

CAPE COLONY.—During the week ended August 31, 4 patients were taken in at the plague hospital at Port Elizabeth, whereby the total number of cases has risen to 57. Number of deaths of plague during the same period, 3. On the Cape peninsula, there are still 10 plague patients under medical treatment, and 89 persons in the contact camps.

QUEENSLAND.—During the weeks ended August 3 and August 10, no new cases of plague were recorded in the colony. In the week ended August 17, 1 case occurred with fatal termination.

NEW CALEDONIA.—During the period from August 12 to September 15, there occurred in Numea 26 cases of plague and 7 deaths.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta during the period from August 18 to August 24, 10 persons died of cholera, and there were 22 cases of bubonic plague with 22 deaths.

Cholera.

DUTCH INDIA.—During the period from July 27 to August 21, there occurred 93 cases of cholera and 66 deaths in the town of Samarang and suburbs.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Quarantine measures against plague.

BERLIN, GERMANY, October 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the pleasure to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Temporary measures against plague.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The imperial chancellor (imperial ministry of the interior) has issued a circular-communication, dated September 27, directing the governments of the federal maritime States to see that ships from Naples arriving at German ports are subjected to the control of the sanitary police in accordance with the prescriptions which have been agreed upon by the federal maritime States.

ITALY.—Ships sailing from Naples, according to a communication dated September 27, are examined by the medical officers and all the rats found on board are killed. Immediately on the arrival of such ships at other Italian ports the passengers must undergo a medical examination, and the vessels are thoroughly disinfected. Furthermore, travelers landing must report themselves to the authorities at the place of destination in order that a seven-days' surveillance may be exercised. The making fast of the vessels to the landing stages by means of bridges is prohibited. Cables and anchor chains must be equipped with devices for preventing rats from crossing over them. These prescriptions are not enforced against vessels which on leaving Naples have fully complied with the quarantine regulations. A prohibition of exports from the port of Naples has been put in force in accordance with the edicts of the sanitary police, No. 3, of May 8, 1897. Parcels and samples of goods are excepted from this prohibition if they are packed in tarred sacks.